Title of Synopsis

Socio-Economic Pattern of Organised and Unorganised Sector Workforce in Marathwada Region

* The Synopsis Submitted For: *

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Synopsis

Socio-Economic Pattern of Organised and Unorganised Sector Workforce in Marathwada Region

1. Introduction

India is known as a developing as well as 2nd largest populous country in the world. Population is the important element of the country. Human Capital is should not be the problem of nation but the power of the nation. Currently, India's population[1] is over 1.34 billion as of Monday, 18th December 2017, based on the latest United Nations estimates. This population shares 17.74 percent of the world total population. It takes rank number 2nd in the list of countries of dependencies by population. In India, 32.8 percent (439 million people in 2017) of the population has been leaving in urban. The median age of country has been measured as 27.0 years. This population can divided in dependent and working population. Working population is known as workforce or employed population of the country, which has considered as age group between 14 to 59. The dependent population is considers below 14 year age. If they found in work it has classified as child labour, which law do not allow. The age above 59 year considered as old age persons in population. This dependent population of country is called unemployed and non-worker population. Population of Country has classified in (1) workforce means employed persons, the (2) labour force contains employed plus unemployed persons and (3) the non-workers are not doing any economic activity, where the unemployed and the non-workers are the dependent population of country.

Here the research topic has selected **"Socio Economics Pattern of Organised and Unroganised Sector Workforce in Marathwada Region".** This study will focus on the workforce engaged in Organised and Unorganised Sector as well as labour-force and non-workers in region. Orgainsed and Unorganised Sector words have used instead of Formal and Informal Sector in India. The Employment structure means how the workforce is divided in the three main employment sectors as primary, secondary and tertiary sector. Employment structures change over time[2] and a different author has mentioned that, these main sectors are classified in Organised and Unorganised Sector on the basis of their employment condition.

The article **"India's Informal Economy"**[3] shows that in the country, Organised Sector employment has Stood at 6.3 percent to 10.1 percent respectively of total employment in 2004 and 2011-12 year. It means Unorganised Sector shares 93.7 percent and 89.9 percent employment respectively in 2004-05 and 2011-12 year. Above data shows that by the time, Share of Organised Sector employment has increased and the Unorganised Sector employment has decreased among total employment. This **Organised and Unorganised Sector** has observed co-existence of Organised (Unionised) and Unorganised (non-Unionised) workers in India. Organised sector work and worker has covered with several legislations so that it has get benefitted with social security with full remuneration and other things because the unions has worked with their full efforts and law protection to them but the same thing has not happened with the Unorganised sector. It has also observed that the some workers are also engaged in subsidiary economic activity during the year. Migration and Marginalisation of workers both issues has observed among the regional workers.

The Section entitled with **"Nature of Unemployment in India"**[4], has shown that the aggregate Unemployment Rate in India was 4.7 percent. Where, Rural and urban unemployment shares 4.9 percent and 5.5 percent respectively. **"Employment In India"**[5] data has mentioned that Employment growth in the organised sector which consist public and private combined, has increased by 2.0 percent in 2012 over 2011 as against the growth of 1.0 percent in year 2011 over 2010.

The Picarelli Sergio (6 Oct 2017)[6] has entitled his article with the name of **"India's workforce is growing - how can job creation keep pace"**, it is mentioned that the picture has fascinated and complex for the Indian economy that has both expanding quickly –as world's fourth fastest growing economy in 2016 and it will have the world's youngest population by 2022. Today, India has 65 percent working age population among total. Further author has refered the Wall Street Journal Report that, in 2015, the India's workforce grows by 12 million each year, that fresh supply is not met with demand. Only 5.5 million jobs are created annually. Author express that the Fourth Industrial Revolution advances, new skill requirements will further challenge of India's young people.

In concern to **under-employment**[7], Employment-Unemployment Surveys (EUS) of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has consistently reported that low and stable rates of unemployment over more than three decades in India has observed. So

that The Niti Aayog has said that not unemployment but a **"severe under-employment"** is the main problem facing the country. It has expressed in the Three-Year Action Agenda for the period of 2017-18 to 2019-20 is necessary.

A welfare based thought is make important role about the Bhartiya culture which believes on **"Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinaha Sarve Santu Niramaya Sarve Bhadrani Pashyantu Maa Kashchit Dukhah Bhag Bhavet"**[8] it means This not only ensured happiness to everybody uniformly but each one was required to look at the other with goodness, devoid of hatred and malice.

Marathwada Region

Marathawada is a region and administrative division of Maharashtra State. Marathwada consists 8 Districts and 76 Talukas, Where Maharashtra has 36 Districts and 355 Talukas among the state. Aurangabad is playing a role of regional capital as well as divisional Headquarter of Marathwada region. Among the region Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, and Parbhani Districts has Municipal Corporations. As per Census 2011 Total Population of Marathwada has 18 million shares 16.67 percent of state and Maharashtra has 112 million. Marathwada region is geographically known as Draught Prone region. The region has been known from last decade for major farmers suicides incidence. It's due to low rainfall, crop loss, debt turn to unbearable debt on small and marginal farmers and low crop value or price, etc. The regional headquarter Aurangabad is a most industrial and tourist and Nanded is also considered a tourist place in the region so that Aurangabad is most favorable place for employment concern in region. The **region wise Information of MSMEs**[9] upto September 2015 shows that **Marathawada** MSME's shares 7.7 percent and Employment shares 6.6 percent among Maharashtra statistics.

2. Concept and Definition Related to Study

Work: Census 1991 (1995) explains that "Work may be defined as participation in any economical productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in the nature. 'Work' is involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise."[10] census 2001 (2005) explains more addition, "It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or any other economic activity."[11]

Worker: Census 2001 (2005) defines as "All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who one engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as worker. Reference period for

determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration."[12] The word worker is normally refers to employee who earn salary not wages.

Labourforce and Workforce: Ghai K.K. (20 June 2015) "Difference Between Labour Force and Work force,"[13] has explained that Labour force refers to the number of persons usually employed or willing to be employed. All members of a population cannot to be engaged in economically productive activities. Those persons who can produce goods and services constitute the potential labour force. Labour force excludes the very young and very old as well as the physically or mentally challenged. It also does not include those people who are engaged otherwise (in household) activities or are not willing to work. The difference between the labour force and the work force is the unemployed labour force. Thus, Work force constitutes the employed labor force.

Organised Sector: John Black, Nigar Hashimzade and Gareth Myles (2009) Dictionary of Economics "Those parts of the economy which operate through institutions which feed figures into official statistics. This includes firms Organised as companies, payments made via the banking system, incomes reported to the tax authorities, sales reported to the VAT authorities, and employment reported to national Insurance authorities. These constitute the vast majority of total economic activity in advanced economies. The **organized sector is contrasted with the informal or hidden economy**, in which individuals, voluntary bodies, and criminal organizations engage in trade, mainly for cash, which is not reported to the tax authorities, and employment, also for cash which is not reported to the tax or social security authorities."[14]

Informal Sector : National commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised sector –NCEUS, Report (April, 2009), The commission stated definition : "The Unorganised sector consist of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers."[15]

Unorganised Sector Labour: India has existence of vast majority of informal or Unorganised labour employment Sector. Ministry of Labour, Government of India has characterised Unorganised labour force in four major groups in terms of occupation, nature of employment, special distressed category and service sector.

i) Under the terms of occupation – Small and marginal farmers, land less agriculture labour, share croppers, fisherman, those who engaged in animal

husbandry, beedi rolling, labeling and packaging, building and construction worker, leather worker, weavers, artisans, salt worker, workers in the bricks kilns, worker in saw mill , oil mill etc. - comes under the category.

ii) Under the terms of nature of employment - Attached agriculture labour, bonded labours, migrant workers, contract and causal labours - comes under this category.

iii) Under terms of especially distressed category - Toddy tappers, Scavengers, Carriers of head loads, Drivers of animal driven vehicles loader and unloaders - comes under this category.

iv) Under the terms of services category - Midwives, Domestic Workers, fisherman and women, Barber, Vegetable and fruit venders, News paper venders, etc. belongs to this category.

In addition to this categories these exists a large section of Unorganised labour force such as clobbers, Hamals, Handicrafts artisans, Handloom weavers, lady tailor, Physical handicapped self employed persons, Rikshaw pullers, auto drivers, carpenters, Tannery workers, power loom workers and urban poor - Comes under the Unorganised labour force.[16]

3. Reviews

1. Authors Krishna M. & Bino Paul G.D. (January 2013)[17] has expressed their study on labour market in the name of "**What Explains wages in India?**" this paper has explored the major determinants of wages in India. For the study they have chosen religion, social group, land owned and financial status, demographic and employment status, the details of wages and salaries of workers has taken from the available secondary data source of NSS 66th round quinquennial round unit lavel data. Further, within the group of regular wage/salaried workers the study analysis limit to workers aged between 15 to 59. Concluding remark of study said that by way of combining different variables, which has broadly covered the household, personal, labour market characteristics, the result of this paper has suggested that wage fiction in India is bound up with conventional variables predicted by human capital and human development. Further they concluded that in India, the formal informal duality has been remaining distinctly glaring with visible skewness in wage distribution. An important policy implication of their research is that states by designing appropriate public and social policies for human development can trigger off progress towards mitigating deficit in

decent work. However the complexity of wage differential, emanating from overlapping dualistic identities, entails active participative social – democratic institutions to work towards equitable employment scenarios, which may not be principle agenda of conventional demand supply forces in the labour market, authors concluded their remark.

2. The Authoress Jabvala Renana, (January, 2013)[18] has presented her thought with the title of Paper has **"Informal Worker & the Economy".** She has expressed several topics under the article as Informal Workers, Informal economy, efforts on founding the 'SEWA' (Self Employed Women Association), laboring man, social security Informal workers and law, decentralisation and co-operation. The Informal economy has always existed in India, but it was seen neither as an important part of the economy, no as a theoretical category that has need to be developed and explored. She express that, Informal workers today are no longer invisible, but are getting empowered. New policies are being formulated for them, their organisations are gaining voice as they attempt to become part of the mainstream economy and society. However the mainstream economy as it exists today is an informalising force, and is unlikely to incorporate the needs of these workers, unlikely to address their vulnerabilities. As informal workers development agency it is important for them to advocate for policies leading to a more decentralised and co-operative economy, rather than only to address their immediate needs. In this way they can become the van guard for a better and more just society, she has expected her though.

3. The Authoress Sudarshan Ratna M. (January-2013)[19] has examined a research paper **"Women Workers: Addressing Constraint to Works"** This paper examines the experiences with STEP (Support for Training and Employment Programme) which had a government program which was started in the mid-eighties during seventh plan period by the department (non Ministry) of women and Child Development as a centrally sponsored program seeking women's economic empowerment and is based on field work mostly conducted for evaluative studies of the program. Authoress drawn two conclusion form study and explains, In implementing gender equality programs which seek to bring in new priorities from traditional customary practice, more attraction need to be given to building capacity of the intermediate agencies. Clearly the central government and its official cannot manage and implement programmes across the country and its millions of villages. It thus transfers the responsibility for implementation

to a range of implementing organisations. We need to understand more clearly the motivations and the characteristics of these intuitions and the extent to which they can activity lead an equity agenda, authoress expresses. The second conclusion has drawn as, while it continues to be appealing to attempt change from the top essentially using the framework of law and constitutional rights to bring about change in the social situation of women, the reality on the ground suggests that the actual observable impact is far less than expected or intended because the strength of existing social norms or values is very strong/ Without diluting the commitment to change, a different process that seeks to build upwards is needed. The creation of "communities of practice" of birth is likely a slow process, but offers a sustainable way forward, authoress expressed her conclusion from the study.

4. Chakrabarti, B. & Chakrabarti, R. M. (2002)[20] have presented their research paper on **"Male and Female Participation in Economic Activities, 1961-81 : A study of Burdwa and Bankura".** The present analysis seeks to study the trends in participation rates of male and female labour in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura Districts during 1961-81 and compare these with the corresponding trends for the rest of the country. This study has analysed the states of male and female workers, Male and Female Participation Rate, Changes in Sectoral distribution of Male and Female Workers, Growth of agricultural Output and Registered working factories. This paper has concluded that the male – female participation rates have not changed significantly basically because the rate of population growth has more or less neutralized the rate of overall economic growth in these areas. The female participation has consistently lower than the corresponding India rate.

5. The authors Naidu, E. M. & Krishnamoorthi, D. (2002)[21] has presented their paper on **"Sources of Inequality in Salaries : A Decomposition".** This study is based on primary data collected by the authors. It has used relevant indicators of development an unweighted composite index of development has constructed for all the 20 blocks in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. This paper examines the Impact of labour heterogeneity on salary incomes, Inequality in salary incomes with their causes and decomposition analysis also. In concern to the conclusion, it has presented that, a comparative analysis of contributions of different attributes of labour reveals that occupation is the most significant variable influencing inequality in salary incomes of earners in all the blocks, although its contribution was very high in the moderately

developed and the developed blocks compared with the least developed blocks. It implies there is an inbuilt tendency to increase the contribution of education to inequality in salary income. Though it is impossible to achieve complete equalization, at least, a move to bring about equalization of educational opportunities for various sections of population would go a long way in equalising the distribution of salary incomes. Finally, paper has concluded that the contribution of sex to inequality in salary incomes has either insignificant or negative in all the blocks implying that there is no discrimination against any sex in the emoluments of workers.

6. Authors Patel, S. K. & Talati, R. C. (2002)[22] has focus his study on the migration issue of labour in the title of **"Labour Migration in India : Some issues"**. Study has includes the process of labour migration, Causes of Labour Migration, Economic Factors, Demographic Factors, Social-cultural and psychological Factors, Political and Institutional Factors and remedial measures on issue. The point has made here that the Female Migration has the neglected dimension of labour migration issue. The study has concluded that migratory character is one of the characteristic features of Indian labour. Then it has explained that, migration has its own effects both good and evil – on the labour to the economy. Authors have argued forcefully from the study that a stable labour force should be created at the industrial centre.

7. The author Talati, R. C. (2002)[23] has examined the paper that **"the Technology and Employment"**. The paper has attempted to analysis the problem of technology in the context of employment in India and studied the strategy of employment in the Seventh Plan. The paper has drawn that the technology in the field of both, agriculture and industry, has to play an important role in employment generation. The choice of techniques of production has to be judiciously selected as it is a highly controversial issue. However, in a labour surplus economy like India, it can be conveniently said that labour-intensive techniques of production should be used for creating greater employment opportunities in country. Here, Special importance and emphasis should be laid on small scale units or rural industrialisation. For the reduce the vagaries of monsoon, irrigation be accorded the top-most priority with that drought as well as disease resistant seed technology should also be developed has suggested. It has expected that blind imitation of western technology should not be made in our country, instead, appropriate technology for a developing country. The new technology is not

only sutaible to country but also it will generate more employment throughout the country.

8. The author Panda Damodar (1999)[24] has wrote a book **"Labour in Unorgaised Sector- The Devalued and The Deprived"** on his research project. The study has made objective some of them are To ascertain the composition of the Unorganised workmen in regard to education standard, age and sex categories, rural urban location and industrial classification as per the Census. Among the study he has worked on the recruitment and deployment, Conditions of Work and living of labour, wages and labour earnings, Social Security and Welfare of labour, International Conventions and National Commitments, Legal framework of the Unorganised sector labour, and the role of non-government agencies to betterment of the Unorganised sector labour. He expressed that, cheap labour is not asset but is the only malady creating inequality and disparity, which are social evils.

9. The author Yajurvedi V. P. (December- 2012)[25] has expressed his view on social security in with the name of **"Social Security In India : Some Critical Issues",** in the a journal. His paper has examines the context of and the existing social security measures in India. It has also been made to provide a strategy to extend the social security coverage of all vulnerable groups. Within paper he has discussed on Social Security in India and Constitutional Provisions, Social security for Organised and Unorganised workers in India, Problems with Existing Social Security Schemes, National Social Security Authority. In the conclusion he expresses that the issues pertaining to social security has been put on high agenda by both national and international agencies following a consensus that an acceptable minimum social protection floor is not only crucial for social harmony and cohesion but also to prevent irreversible losses of human capital in hard times. He mentioned that recently some efforts by both the central and some State Governments have been made to provide some forms of security measures through different programmes in a country. Besides the Government's social security measures, several NGO's and other agencies are also extending some social security. However, it has not made any dent in the large Unorganised sector workers' lives. As a result, social security has been an elusive dream for the majority of them author has concluded.

10. The authors Honda Anwarul and Durgesh K. (January 2017)[26] has presented their working paper on **"Working Paper – 331 on Labour Regulations in India:**

Improving the Social Security Framework". This paper has aimed to evaluate critically the social security framework in labour regulations in India. The paper critically reviews and analyses workers existing regulations in India that provide fall back mechanisms and evaluates how they compare with systems in selected comparator countries and measure up against the minimum standards recommended in various International Labour Organisation Conventions. The analysis reveals serious shortcomings in the social security legislation and programmes in the country insofar as they apply to the unorganised workers. A Section of paper analyses the main social security legislation in India, covering benefits related to employment injury, health care, maternity, disability and death, unemployment and old age which concern to provident fund, pension and gratuity issue, that workers in registered factories and other formal sectors, referred to as the organised sector, are entitled to above issues. Another Section of paper examines the legislation and programmes that apply to the unorganised workers, which accounts for the overwhelming majority of the work force. Next Section of paper analyses how the existing social security legislation and programmes in the country measure up against the standards recommended in the International Labour Organisation Conventions and compare these with systems that exist in five industrialised and emerging economies of Asian region. Last Section this paper concludes identified the gap and makes recommendations on alternative approaches to redress the deficiencies in Labour Regulations.

11. IMA India, (2017)[27] **"The India Employment Report"** which has analysed the data of the National Sample Survey Office and other data sources shows that 10 states Utter Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat that account for 73% of population above 14 years also account for 75% of employment which shows the largest employment state in 2015-16 year. This also shows that 50% Employed, 18.2% Unemployed and 48% of population has students and non seeking employment category in country. It has noted that the increased rate of employment in the urban areas has been accompanied with greater number of people with higher education. For instance, between 2001 and 2011, the urban areas produced 82 million graduates and postgraduates, double the number in rural areas of country sources cited. In concern to trend of sectoral employment, it has find out that the number of people employed in the agriculture sector has consistently declined in the past decade 2004-05 to 2015-16, the

number and share of workers in the manufacturing sector too has declined in 2015-16 after increasing between 2004-05 and 2011-12, The number of workers in the construction sector nearly doubled between 2004-05 and 2015-16. In concern to working women, during 2015-16, only 35 percent working age women were employed compared to 61 percent of working age men. In concern to the education of workforce, the share of illiterates still account for nearly a third of those employed, then the graduates and postgraduates has nearly doubled in two decades, but they account for less than a tenth the workforce.

12. Labour Bureau (September – 2016)[28] has presented the **"Quarterly Report on Employment Scenario (New Series) As on 1st April, 2016"**. The Government has done this survey to conduct new series of Quarterly Employment Survey (QES). The non-farm industries' eight sectors have selected is Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants and Information & Technology (IT)/ Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry also. The survey has provided information on important characteristics of employment such as gender-wise employment, regular or contract and casual basis and part-time or full-time workers. On the recommendations of the Expert Group, the sample size of survey has been increased to around 10,600 and 8 sectors with break-up of 18 sub-sectors covering all the States/UTs in the country. The Key findings of the survey shows that, total employment in 8 sectors has observed Out of the total employment of 205.22 lakh, male shares 72.15 percent and female shares 27.85% observed. Where, around 2.71% has self-employed and 97.29% are employees. Out of 199.66 lakh employees, around 81.62% are regular, 13.32% contractual and 5.06% has observed as casual status. Out of total employment of 205.22 lakh, around 95.84% has full time workers and 4.16% has part-time workers observed in the survey.

13. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (2017)[29], Planning Department has prepared the **"Economic Survey of Maharashtra for the year 2016-17"**. This survey shows that, in concern to Census 2011, the Population of Maharashtra -112 million 9.3 percent to India and India has 1.21 billion. Decadal growth rate of population of state has 16.0 percent and a country has 17.7 percent as per census 2011. In concern to Total workers Maharashtra has shared 10.3 percent of India, workers. The regionwise Information of MSMEs upto September 2015 shows that Marathwada MSME's shares 7.7 percent and Employment shares 6.6 percent among Maharashtra total. Regionwise

Sixth Economic Census 2013-14 employment status also mentioned in the survey report, shows that In Marathwada (Aurangabad) region, Rural 8.8 lakh and State-rural has 60.6 lakh persons employed, Marathawada Region-Urban has 6.1 lakhs and State- Urban has 84.5 lakhs person employed, Were Total Male in Marathwada has 12.3 Lakhs and Maharashtra has 113.4 lakhs male employed, Female in Marathwada has 2.5 lakhs and Maharashtra has 31.7 lakhs employed and Total Employed persons, Marathwada has 14.8 lakhs and Maharashtra has 145.1 lakhs observed in the Sixth Economic Census.

4. Statement of the Problem

The statement of problem, present study aims to analysis the different kind of workforce originally affects from their socio economic background. The problem has observed in concern to both sectors is that to available cheap workforce in region. The government is also convicted for to concentrative development of one area of state. It shows the failure of government and political parties and educational institutions as well as this is policy paralysis of intellectual and businessmen in region. In result Farmers suicide and employment and educational migration has observed in the region.

5. Objectives of the study

1. To study the male and female composition of workforce.
2. To study the sector wise(Organised and Unorganised) composition of workforce.
3. To study the workforce participation in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector.
4. To focus on social security measures available for both Organised and Unorganised sectors worker.
5. To focus on education, employment and wage/Income linkage.
6. To find out the unemployment rate and dependent population of the region.
7. To compare the income of Organised and Unorganised sector workforce.
8. To focus on marginalisation of workers in various sectors.
9. To highlight the internal and out migration of the region.

6. Hypothesis to be tested:

1. There is a significant difference in the earning of Organised and Unorganised Sector workforce.
2. More educated persons are engaged in Organised Sector.
3. Higher the education higher will be the unemployment.
4. Higher the education higher will be the earning.
5. There is a significant association between education and female workforce participation.

7. Assumptions

1. Men and women have free to engage in economic activity.
2. Labourforce is engaged in various sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary including Organised and Unorganised Sector.
3. The economy has no fluctuation situation like inflation and recession.

8. Research Methodology

The study is mainly based on the appropriate sample collected from the region where the Marathwada region has covered 8 districts and 76 Taluka's with their 37,67,736 households. The description of data sources is as follows:

Primary Data collection: Primary Data collection method has used with the filling of interview schedule from respondent Households on random basis. This information will be collected on the basis of current status and one year recall period. Sample selection will cover all type of geographical areas. In this interview schedule information on Income status of Household, employment, unemployment and non-workers information as well as their Social Status will be covered. Apart from this information will be collected through discussion with government officials.

For this study stratified Random Sampling technique is used.

Stratification : There are 8 district in Marathwada region with 76 blocks. The Blocks are divided into the following three strata's as per the number of Households in each blocks of each districts.

No. of Strata's	**No. of HH size Status**	**Name of districts**								Total
		Latur	Nanded	Parbhani	Hingoli	Jalna	Aurangabad	Bid	Osmanabad	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1	Maximum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
2	Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
3	Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Total		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24

In this way 24 blocks out of 76 will be selected.

Sample Size: The size of sample will be decided by using Yamane's 1967 formula[30] as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where,

n = Size of samples (No. of representative Households from population)

N= Size of population (No. of Households) = 37,67, 736

e = level of precision (error = 0.05) (level of confidence is assumed 95%)

$$n = \frac{37,67,736}{1 + 37,67,769\ (\ 0.05\ )^2}$$

$$n = \frac{37,67,736}{9420.423} = 399.954$$

In this way 400 households will be selected as sample.

Districtwise Allocation of Samples :

The 400 samples will be allocated to the 8 district of region as per the share of HH in total HHs of the Marathwada region as follows.

Sr. No.	Districts	HHs	Total Share of Household among total HH of Marathwada	District wise share of Total 400 sample Households	Total stratums / Blocks	Households			
						Maximum	Median	Minimum	Total
1	Nanded	665434	18	**71**	3	25	23	23	71
2	Bid	535835	14	**57**	3	19	19	19	57
3	Parbhani	361130	10	**38**	3	14	12	12	38
4	Hingoli	228868	6	**24**	3	8	8	8	24
5	Osmanabad	351281	9	**37**	3	13	12	12	37
6	Latur	481572	13	**51**	3	17	17	17	51
7	Jalna	391701	10	**42**	3	14	14	14	42
8	Aurangabad	751915	20	**80**	3	28	26	26	80
Total		**3767736**	100	**400**	24	138	131	131	400

Further, the samples will be allocated to three strata's as mentioned above. The Sample size of 400 Households will reflect status of 2000 individuals. (Considering Average size of a family is 5.)

Secondary Data Collection: The secondary data has collected through published data of various state and central government offices such as the Census of India, National Sample Survey Offices, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Labour Bureau, Online Government Portals, data published by Labour unions, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Labour commissioner office, Labour Institutes, Research Institutes, Collector office, Corporation office, Grampanchayats, Zilla Parishads of Marathwada Regions, Published Reports, books, Research Publications, Universities Thesis, articles, Journals, News Papers, Periodicals, Magazines, etc.

Tools of Analysis: The analysis will be made with the help of statements, tabulations and graphs. Where statistical tools will be used like average, percentage, ratios, correlation, ANOVA and Econometric models where ever is applicable.

9. Importance of study

The Topic **"Socio Economic Pattern of Organised and Unorganised Workforce in Marathwada Region"** is very important because major workforce engaged in Unorganised sector. It has absentee of full time job, full remuneration as per their work etc. but other side, Efforts of unions Organised sector workforce has get all this successfully. The region is not growing and developing with their full efforts. So that workforce study with socio economic angle is important in concern to region. This study tries to draw out some conclusions about workers in the region. Which will helpful to the Researcher, Teachers, Trade Unions, labour activist and to the government.

10. Limitations of study

Limitation of study is an important topic in the content.

1. Geographical Area of Marathwada region is a Limitation of this study.
2. This study will be done only on sample basis and not a whole survey.
3. This research work is limited to current period(2018-2020).
4. There are some economic limitation for data collection from the entire region.
5. The data collected for this study is depends on the honesty of respondents.

11. Chapter Scheme

Ch.1 - Introduction

Ch.2 - Review of Literature and Methodology

Ch.3 - Marathwada region at a glance

Ch.4 - Socio Economic pattern of Organised and Unorganised Sector workforce in Marathwada Region

Ch.5 - Observations , conclusion and Suggestion

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